

# WATCH!

# Boston Clothing House

## A Snap in Water Proof Coats!

Only a few left.

## KOOL SUMMER KLOTHING

TERMS CASH

**HOUSE!**  
**MILLER & COMPANY.**

**DICKSON,**  
**DENTIST.**  
Office over Fleming's Drug Store, entrance on  
Rosser Avenue.  
Anesthetics administered for Painless Extrac-  
tion of Teeth.  
**JOHN DICKSON, D.D.**

We aim to sell a good solid Article at a fair price.

**BEST VALUE IN TEAS**  
**A. C. FRASER & CO**  
**BRANDON.**

placed in an oven; they are then to be covered with pledgets of cotton and put on the perforated plate of the steamer, reaching each other with boiling water under them, the cover shut tightly on and the whole allowed to steam for at least half an hour. Dr. Warner found it necessary to keep the water in the steam bath under the cover shut tightly for five or six days after treatment in this way. The plates are then to be set aside in a cool place and one of them warmed in a little

the inspiration of Exelsior must have led Longfellow at the summit, while footprints "not on the sands of time," on the sand at the base, were to be found until quite recently, the measure of comparing exactly with the poets, 11 gators. A Brandon Hun, an "ontin' land", or mayhaps an Omaha got away with the impressions by taking them up. Anecdote, like a r. e.

death of torture and pain.  
moment we find but a blackened  
corpse  
there a happy gopher had lain.  
the hawk, soaring high in the morn-  
ing,  
as but one thought in his head,  
his country has gone to the devil  
the gophers are nearly all dead."  
Alon June 30th. J. B. B. H.

ubs & Stewart Block, cor 9th street  
and Rosser Avenue, North Side



## City Ripples.

The contract has been let for the reformatory stables.

There were 18 Superintendents at the S.S. Convention.

The Sisters of St. Joseph's are building an elegant summer-house.

Chief Wessell went to Winnipeg on the early train this morning.

Hon. James A. Stuart was in the city yesterday considering the site for the registry office.

Mayor Kelly left on the 7:20 train to-day, having received word that his mother is very low.

Mr. S. Newcomb, representing the Minneapolis Journal, spent a few days in Brandon this week.

Two mounted policemen were on the express Friday morning having in charge a prisoner for Stony Mountain.

The managers of the Presbyterian church met on Thursday evening and decided to advertise for an organist.

A crazy man was taken east on Thursday by the morning express from Regina, in charge of two mounted policemen.

The house of Mr. Bedford, the manager of the Experimental, is now up and is being pushed rapidly to completion.

Mr. J. A. Woodhead is erecting a neat and substantial double dwelling on Fifth street between Princess and Lorne avenues.

Mr. J. W. Bartlett, of the Farmers' Advocate, spent Wednesday in Brandon and went to Carberry on Tuesday at eleven.

Mr. Secretary and Mr. Darby Taylor, of Winnipeg, were passengers by the C. P. R. 11 a.m. express on Thursday, for Winnipeg.

A stone derrick capized at the Fleming building Saturday when being erected, and came near crushing some of the men handling it.

Mr. Grundy, of Winnipeg, brother of J. A. Grundy has arrived in Brandon and will take his brother's place in the organ business for the summer.

Mr. F. G. A. Henderson, registrar for Brandon district, left yesterday morning for Belleville, Ont., his old home, where he will visit for several weeks.

The daughter of Mr. J. Story was buried at the Brandon cemetery on Thursday afternoon at four o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Archibald conducting the burial service.

Mr. Geo. Baird has completed his contract of the brick work on Mr. J. A. Montgomery's new building. He has received the contract for two other brick dwellings.

The mottoes displayed across the front of the building in the Sunday School convention were, "Every person in the County in the Sabbath School" and "Suff. for little children to come into me, and forbid them not."

Some of our city people are enjoying themselves camping out near the river but they do not enjoy the morning bath in bed as they experienced it on Thursday morning during the thunder storm.

Mr. Riel of England visited his land in Hamont district this week. He purchased it in 1872 for \$12 per acre and never saw it till this summer. He is much pleased with the appearance of the country.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, of the Little Saskatchewan had his house struck by lightning on Thursday morning and badly shattered. Captain Wastie went out yesterday and inspected it for the insurance company.

The Brandon Boat Co. has had a great improvement made in their building on the corner of Ross and Seventh street, by a thorough painting throughout. They are well satisfied with trade and are prepared to extend it.

It has been decided by the 25th to drill twice a week in future, on Wednesday and Friday in order to give members of the Company an opportunity of being present. Every member will be expected to attend either one or other of the evening every week at 8 o'clock.

The plans for the new British North America have been received by Mr. Butt, manager of the Brandon agency. The building will be of white brick, dressed with stone much the same as the post office. It will have an entrance immediately on corner Tenth and Ross. The windows will be of plate glass and large on Tenth street and will have a handsome appearance.

During the storm of Thursday morning Mr. John M. Ramsey, who lives on Beresford street farm and is employed by Mr. John E. Smith, went out for some wood to kindle the fire. When he was only a few yards from the house he was struck on the head by lightning and instantly killed. He leaves a widow and one child. Dr. Stewart Fraser, of Plum Creek, was called to examine the body and report the cause of death. He was insured for \$1,000.

The C.P.R. train on Thursday evening brought through from the east an observation car for use in crossing the mountains. It is so arranged that a full view can be had from either side there being a glass to obstruct the view. It is 60 feet in length and has a row of seats running lengthwise in the centre of the car with reversible backs. There are also drop seats on either side which can be folded out of the way allowing room for moving to any part of the car.

The Dominion Illustrated Victoria special issue of June 21st has come to hand, and is a credit to the publishers. It contains a photo of the Royal party on board the tug Lorne, also another photo of the Royal party on the pier, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, the Mayor and other persons. There are photos of the mayor, Lieut. Col. Ed. and Thos. Eadie, M.P., and others. A picture of the hospital, Mrs. Macdonald's march etc. It is full of valuable information regarding the province of British Columbia, and the whole paper reflects much credit on Mr. J.H. Bowdler the enterprising agent of the paper.

## TEACHERS CONVENTION.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE AND INTERESTING PAPERS.

The teachers of the Brandon district met in convention in the Central School building on Friday at 10 a.m. but did not get properly started with their programme till eleven o'clock. The first paper read was by Mr. Maguire, subject: How to teach to benefit the teacher. Mr. Maguire brought out some excellent points.

Mr. Davidson discussed the paper at some length arguing that teachers were not given their proper standing in society and were ranked below professional men generally.

Mr. McIntyre said that it was generally admitted that after teachers have been in that kind of work for a time they become cranks. Mr. Goggin said that teachers beginning receive better pay than any other profession.

Miss Mooney read a paper on: "The best means to secure the attention of the pupils." The temperature of the room the night etc. were mentioned as important principles.

The convention opened again at 2 p.m. with Mr. McLean in the chair. Mr. Goggin was the first speaker his subject being composition. He kept fully before the minds of the teachers the fact that oral work precedes the written. Paper's said should be able to tell or write in good English what they have read.

For example he took "the gopher" and gave readings under which to write. He also read a composition on that trouble some little animal written by a little girl ten years old. He gave song selections from our popular authors and stated that short sentences were simple direct easily understood but jerky and disjointed like a country bridge. The advantages of long sentences that details may be introduced and in speaking on weighty subjects it is a good idea to keep the listener in suspense as he will be more inclined to pay attention, only do not make the suspense too long. Composition should not be too long but the writer should stop when he is done.

Miss Smith taught a class of six small children in phonics which left no doubt in the teachers' minds as to that method being the method for teaching children. When Miss Smith had finished Mr. Goggin drilled the children for a few minutes and it was most amusing to listen to them spelling words they had never tried before.

Mr. McIntyre gave a paper on calisthenics in which he said the aim of education is complete living and therefore the child should be trained by self-suggestions. He said it is as necessary to attend to the physical development as to the mental. The aim of the teacher must always be definite and systematic exercises must be used. He stated that in Boston at the present time fifteen minutes of every hour was used in calisthenics. Each teacher was given a printed form on which the order of developing every muscle of the body is very plainly set forth and an example was given by a short exercise in which the teachers joined. At five o'clock the convention adjourned to meet on Saturday morning.

The entertainment given in the McDiarmid hall in the evening was not as largely attended as last year owing to the S.S. convention going on in the city. However most of the teachers and many of their friends spent a couple of hours together.

Mr. J. A. Christie gave a short and humorous address, in which he promised that the teachers would soon have a more commodious school house in which to hold their conventions, as it was the intention of the Board of Education of this city to erect a Central school building large enough to accommodate the children for the next ten years.

Mr. Hunt gave a lengthy defence in regard to the charges made against him re his election to the Advisory Board.

Mr. McIntyre gave a very short address to the parents and children: advising them to agree with the teacher as to the teaching or reading to be done at home. For the parents to invite the teacher home, that all might be well acquainted and on friendly terms.

Mr. Goggin next gave an address to the teachers, in which he gave the life of a famous teacher and several extracts from "Tom Brown at Rugby," as examples worthy of imitation. It is always a pleasure to listen to a lecture from Mr. Goggin, and he was given the closest attention although it was quite late before he had an opportunity to deliver it.

Miss Ella Christie and Miss Harrison gave one or two instrumental selections; and Miss Robinson and Miss Ford favored the audience with vocal solos.

## AN EARLY MAIL.

Our citizens are becoming anxious for a mail by the early C.P.R. train, as it would give them a great advantage in transacting business with Winnipeg. As the mail is at present it takes two days to get a reply, whereas if a mail went out by the 7:20 train, the reply would return with the train the same day. It would be a great convenience to Brandon, Portage and Winnipeg, if the mail was carried on that train for these points. "Ask and ye shall receive" is the law of the present age, so our citizens should at once get up a petition to the post office department setting forth the advantages the mail will be to the city. If Winnipeg and Portage will do the same, we have no doubt it will be dealt with at once.

## ST. PAUL LIMITED.

ONLY TWENTY FIVE HOURS BETWEEN BRANDON AND ST. PAUL WITH CLOSE CONNECTION FOR CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. CINCINNATI.

Next Tuesday, July 1st, and every Tuesday following a limited passenger train will leave Brandon over the Northern Pacific & Manitoba at 6 a.m. To be called the St. Paul and Duluth limited. The train will consist of passenger coaches only and will connect at Morris with the train leaving Winnipeg at 10:15 a.m. This train will arrive at St. Paul and Duluth the following morning at 7 o'clock. At St. Paul close connection will be made for Chicago and at Duluth with the steamers of both steamship lines. Enquire at Hellyar's for ticket on this train.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE AND SOME VERY INTERESTING MEETINGS.

EIGHTEEN SUPERINTENDENTS PRESENT.

ADDRESSES BY THE NEW MINISTERS.

The second Sunday school convention of the county of Brandon held its first session in the Presbyterian church on Thursday June 26th at 4 p.m. In the absence of President D. D. Buchanan, vice-president Robert Wilson opened the convention. Rev. H. C. Mason led in prayer, and all joined heartily in singing a hymn. Mr. Wilson gave a short address which was followed by the minutes of the previous convention. The annual report was read and adopted, when the vice-president appointed, as a nominating committee, C. A. Moore, J. E. T. Powers, John Davidson and John Leitch. Noble, C. R. Banting, Chesley, D. R. Noble, Blythe and C. Brandon, Riverview. Also an ad hoc committee retiring Rev. S. Pickett and Mason led in prayer and a hymn was sung.

The nominating committee reported the following as officers for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Hellyar; vice-president, J. E. T. Powers; Sec. and Treasurer, E. Flumerfelt; Executive: Wm. Powers, Flumerfelt, Adams, Wm. N. Moore, Hunt, Coleman and Whitlaw. President Irwin being called to the chair gave a very practical and instructive address. Messrs. Moore, Leitch and Noble were appointed a business committee.

The executive committee were empowered to draft a constitution. Rev. Mr. Hodges, of Oak Lake, closed with prayer.

The evening exercises were conducted by the president, Mr. W. H. Irwin. "All hail the power of Jesus' name" was the first hymn; then Mr. Irwin read a psalm. After a second hymn, the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, the pastor of the Baptist congregation, engaged in prayer.

Mr. F. Adams, superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school, gave an address of welcome to the visiting delegates. He regretted that the heat had prevented people from attending the meeting, as he should have preferred a crowded house. He extended a very hearty welcome to the visitors, on behalf of the city schools.

Mrs. McKelvie, Miss Robinson, and Messrs. Powers and Lawther next gave a quartette "I heard the voice of Jesus say," which was well received.

The President called upon Mr. Leach to reply to the address of welcome. After thanking the schools for their welcome, and making several very flattering remarks about Brandon city, he devoted the remainder of his address to the power of the Bible, its influence in civilization and prosperity; and how greatly people are indebted to it for their happiness.

Mrs. A. E. Philp favored the audience with a solo, which was received with applause. The Rev. W. M. Oran, of Souris was to have given an address, but not being able to attend, the Rev. Mr. Jenkins kindly consented to take his place. Mr. Jenkins dwelt forcibly on the necessity of bringing the young under church influence; and upon the strong hold evil habits acquired over youths who had not been brought under religious influence.

After collection the Misses Lee sang a duet. In the hollow of his hand in such sweet tones that it elicited compliments from the President and the next speaker.

The Rev. Hugh Peckley, of Winnipeg, gave the address of the evening, his subject being "The Study of the Bible." He divided his discourse into several heads, the first "remember its character"; and when one reads history in it, take the trouble to understand it means history, when poetry, that it is poetry, etc. etc. The second head was the usefulness of the Book, so many suffered from the erroneous idea that it is a high book, too large for mastery. He compared it to many well known volumes, and proved clearly that anyone could read it through and get a good knowledge of its contents in a comparatively short time. The third point he seemed most anxious to impress on his hearers. Under the next division, he urged that the one reading should let his imagination carry him to the country and the scene in which it was written; to believe the book to be a living book, not a fossil. His lecture was interspersed with many illustrations and anecdotes, and was listened to with the greatest interest and attention.

A quartette was sung by four gentlemen and though last, was not the least attractive feature of the evening.

A vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. Peckley and Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Elliott, of Souris, and carried by an unanimous vote. In accepting the thanks of the meeting, Mr. Peckley regretted that his time would not permit of his staying to the close of convention, as he took the highest interest in the Sunday school work.

After singing a closing hymn, the meeting was dismissed by Rev. Mr. Peckley pronouncing the benediction.

## FRIDAY MORNING.

The session opened with devotional exercises led by Mr. Adams, which reports were given from the different delegates showing when organized, number of scholars, average attendance and amount raised.

Mr. J. D. Hunt read a paper on "The teachers work outside the Sunday school" which was fully discussed. This was followed by a paper on "The advantages and disadvantages of union schools," by T. H. Patrick, Souris. After considerable discussion, adjournment was made for lunch.

In the afternoon session Mrs. C. A. Moore read an interesting paper on "Should teachers look for the conversion of their class, giving many reasons, and illustrations showing the importance of making the conversion of the scholars a matter of prayer and earnest endeavor. Several spoke of the excellency of the paper, which admitted of little discussion.

Mr. T. Maguire gave a short address on work in country Sunday schools showing some of the difficulties to be contended with both as to distance and school accommodation. His remarks brought forth many suggestions both on the building and the keeping of schools open in the winter. Superintendent Irwin showed, with his characteristic energy, how much difficulty could be overcome with fifty feet of lumber, an iron rod a curtain, and a packing box. Rev. Mr. Pickett spoke of the love of God and of Christian work as being able to surmount all difficulties. Superintendent Adams urged strongly the necessity of keeping country schools open during the winter months and suggested that a zeal could become bright enough to warm even a winter morning.

A children's mass meeting was held at 4:15 p.m. lasting for 45 minutes. Children from the various Sunday schools of the city were present and occupied the centre and front seats of the church. The meeting was opened by singing. Rev. Mr. Pickett then spoke to the children for 15 minutes in a humorous and entirely interesting and profitable manner, holding the children's attention and pressing home the truth. He said the children are the heritage of the Lord. Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Viridien, kept the undivided attention of the children for about ten minutes. He said that he had been curious to know what kind of a school they were getting. Whether a short or long or short Pickett but he believed we had a good Pickett. A vote of thanks was tendered from the adult portion of the audience to the children for their remarkable good attention, and from the children to Mr. Pickett and Mr. Andrews for their excellent addresses. Another hymn was sung and the mass meeting then closed, and the convention resumed business.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. C. A. Moore, chairman, placed before the meeting a constitution for the association for adoption, which was disposed of clause by clause. On motion of Mr. F. Adams sec. by Mr. J. Leach.

The following persons were elected as chairman and secretaries for the city of Brandon and the municipalities of the county. City of Brandon, chairman, Mr. J. Murray; sec., C. A. Moore; Municipalities of Daly, Mr. McConeh; Mr. Hunt; Mr. Leach; Mr. Buchanan; Mr. McEwen; Elton, Mr. Bowles, Mr. Leeson; Glenora, Mr. Patrick, Mr. Adolph; Oakland R. B. Fawcett, R. Hector.

The evening session was opened by singing, a chapter read by Rev. Mr. Woodworth and prayer by Rev. Mr. Pickett. Miss Robinson sang a voice song "The bright for ever" of which Rev. Mr. Mason delivered an interesting and instructive address on "The power of the Bible." He gave many excellent illustrations to prove his assertions. He was listened to throughout with very great interest and hearty applause. Mr. Leach, of Miss Robinson then sang "The power of Jesus" in her usual pleasant manner which a collection was taken to pay the expenses of the convention. Questions were also collected for the question box. After a quartette by Miss Vauvresse, Miss Hannan, Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Ashley, Rev. Mr. Andrews addressed the convention on "The teacher before his class," giving a most able and instructive address, which he illustrated on the blackboard. He also answered all the questions from the question box. Mr. Bowler then gave a solo which was well received. The thanks of the convention were tendered to those who had so ably assisted in the work and the convention adjourned to meet in Brandon in June '91.

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COUNCIL MEETING.

MARKET BUILDINGS TO BE MADE READY THIS FALL.

The city Council met in the council chamber on Thursday evening when there was a full representation.

The by-law appointing a scavenger for the year beginning July 1st, was read three times and passed with the names of James Earle and John Entwistle as scavengers. The amount to be paid is \$250 and it is agreed that all refuse from the house chip yards etc. must be taken.

The market and city hall matter was fully discussed and full arrangements made to forward with the work and if possible have the market building ready for the fall. It is proposed that the council appoint a valuator, the property holders also a valuator and that the two appoint a third all agreeing to stand by the decision of the three.

The fire bill was read a first time and discussion postponed till next meeting.

HAYFIELD.

LIGHTNING KILLS FOUR HORSES.

Last Thursday morning a heavy thunder storm passed over here, and rain fell in torrents for nearly an hour. The lightning was very sharp and close, so close that a wire fence of Mr. W. Radwell's attracted the electricity, which killed instantly four of his horses that were standing close by. Two of them were fine animals, in fact one of the best teams in the neighborhood, and the others were yearling colts, the four being worth \$700 or more. Mr. Radwell has been fortunate in the past in raising horses, and it is to be hoped that this great misfortune will not discourage him.

MANITOBA EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

THE TEACHERS CONVENTION.

Mr. D. J. Goggin, Principal of the Manitoba Normal School, writing in the "Western World" on the Manitoba school system, says:

"The educational system of this Province was established in 1871. It consisted of primary, intermediate, high and normal schools and the University of Manitoba. It is a free, non-sectarian, and non-partisan system offering equality of opportunity to all. It provides for the selection and suitable arrangement of such topics of learning as are best fitted to train the mind to think as well as to lead to the acquisition of knowledge; for such moral training as will lead to the love and practice of every virtue; for the selection of teachers who, by their talents, scholarship and training, are prepared to teach; and for collecting and classifying the school age into schools where physical health is not neglected. It contains the best features of modern systems and affords intending settlers excellent opportunities to give their children a good yet inexpensive education."

## Northern Pacific Railway.

Pembina, Grand Forks, Helena, Butte and all prominent Montana Points

—THE— Popular Trans-Continental

Spokane Falls, Portland, Seattle, Victoria, B.C.

All Puget Sound Points and Alaska

EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY, To which are attached Pullman's Palace Sleepers and Free Colonists Sleeping Cars.

The only rail line to the Yellowstone National Park. For full information, address

CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. PAUL, MISS.

W. H. HELLYAR, Agent, Brandon.

## Northern Pacific &amp; Manitoba Railway

—AND SELLING— THROUGH TICKETS

To all points in Canada and the United States

Lower Rates than Ever

The Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway runs A DAILY TRAIN

fully equipped with the latest improvements, including Pullman Dining Cars and Pullman Sleepers, affording its patrons a quick, pleasant and interesting trip East, West and South. Close connection at all Union Depots.

All Baggage destined for Points in Canada Checked Through, going away with Customs Troubles.

Ocean Passage and Berths Secured To and from Great Britain and Europe, All first-class Steamship Lines represented.

ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS

To Pacific Coast, Good for Six Months.

For full information call on or write to any of the Company's Agents.

HERBERT SWINFORD, General Agent, 456 Main St., Winnipeg.

J. M. GRAHAM, Gen. Manager, W. H. HELLYAR, Agent, Brandon.

## HURRAH BOYS!

Ordered Suit for \$14.50, ALL WOOL, from

J. SANDERS,

Who is filling Orders Fully Ten per Cent. less than Rosser Prices, and has a Big Stock of Woollens to choose from, both Canadian and Imported, direct from the Mills.

BREECHES A SPECIALTY.

Call and Look Through.

SANDERS, MERCHANT TAILOR

THIRTEENTH STREET, South of Royal Hotel, BRANDON

GENTLEMEN!

IF YOU WANT YOUR HORSES SHOD

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE,

Call on Wilson

Where you will always get the Best Horse Shoeing in the City—where they get all the Fast and Best Horses Shod in the Province.

Special Attention Paid to Corns, Contractions, Quarter-Cracks, and other Diseases of the Hoof.

WM. WILSON, NINTH ST., BRANDON.

PALMISTAR SOAP

UNQUALIFIED NURSERY PURPOSES

SKIN & SCALP DISEASES

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Preparation of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Used monthly with perfect success. It cures all kinds of female ailments, such as irregular menstruation, white discharge, etc. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all such ailments. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists. Address: THE KURBA CHEMICAL CO., DUNSMITH, N.B.

HAIR OIL

HAIR OIL

HAIR OIL

**Campbell's Cathartic Compound**  
(Liquid.)

NOTE.—This favorite medicine is put up in small bottles holding three ounces each, with the name *Wm. S. R. Campbell*, in red ink across the face of the label. Beware of imitations, please all subscribers, and you will not be disappointed.

**Campbell's Cathartic Compound**  
Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, etc., etc.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle. PREPARED BY DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited), MONTREAL.

**The Great English Prescription.**

A successful medicine used over 20 years in thousands of cases of Chronic Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, etc., etc.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle. PREPARED BY DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited), MONTREAL.

**JUST RECEIVED**

A Large Stock of all kinds Building Material, Cedar Shingles, etc. Made on the Shortest Notice, at LOWEST PRICES! Doors, Sash, Mouldings, and TURNED WORK! Constantly on Hand. Get our prices and Examine our Stock before Ordering elsewhere.

**STIRRIT**

**MALLET, the**

**J. V.**

**CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND EVERY PRICE.**

Wedding Rings, Engagement Rings, Earrings, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Garters, etc. SILVER-PLATED WARE. REPAIRING DONE NEATLY.

**HAIR OIL**

**HAIR OIL**

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## Brandon Mail.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1890.

## THERE WERE PROPHETS IN THOSE DAYS.

Jimmy Steen, of the Winnipeg Commercial is again deep in the spirit of prophecy. He foresees great trouble again in a wheat blockade and good friend of Western Manitoba that he is, he suggests means for abatement of its consequences, though, strange to say, on another subject of greater consequence to this part of the country, we refer to the discriminating railway rates to Winnipeg, he is as dumb as a dead oyster. Such reticence on the part of an organism, who has ever desired the public to understand that he is at least the god father, if not actual parent, of all movements for the betterment of the condition of the Commercial, the agricultural, the mechanical and in fact, the every community of the country, is simply surprising. His anxiety is about means for the removal of the maturing crop and he remarks: "In the early part of May this journal called attention to this same matter." Why then will dare say that but for Jimmy's foresight, the entire business interests of Manitoba, if not of the entire world would speedily come to naught? But the gods don't seem to obey the mandate any more than the Sphinx obeyed the wishes of the wandering Arab, for he says "there has not been a wheat preparation made." When the crops of this country are not good Jimmy invariably condemns the fiscal policy of the Tories, and when they are good he falls foul of all and sundry who do not hearken unto the voice of that "Son of Thunder." He lays down the fact with his hands and feet that there will be twenty millions of wheat for export in the country, and then sets to work to weep for the calamities of the country declaring the people cannot escape "the forecast (the prophecy by Jimmy Steen) of the worst grain transport block this Dominion ever experienced." It is a very sad thing that the country should be thus overclouded by a wheat yield. Why it is more dreadful to contemplate than the effect of the C. P. R. monopoly, or the hardships of Manitoba because the railway freight will not, on all the Winnipeg wholesalers to publish the entire business of the country at double Montreal prices.

Further on the prophet says: "Most unthinking people imagine that with 'railway monopoly' at an end, and 'wheat' lines stretching through the province the danger of a grain block in Manitoba is at an end." Exactly, that is what an unthinking people would imagine; but it is just exactly the doctrine that was taught by Jimmy himself thinking, not "unthinking" man and all that he is, from the days of the Farmer's Union down to the time that his bosom friend, Thomas Greenway, by a simple trip to Ottawa became the emancipator of Manitoba from the bond of railway slavery. Hear the modern prophet further: "We may as well acknowledge the fact for it is a fact beyond dispute, that to relieve this country of a pressure of grain going to market, the C. P. R. is still the only outlet of any material value."

Well, then we have an acknowledgment from a thinking, we beg pardon, an "unthinking" pen, that the emancipation wrought by Thomas Greenway, of course, has not been an emancipation and the old monopolist is still the only friend of Manitoba, in fact the only agency through which we may look for assistance from a wheat block, notwithstanding Jimmy's admiration for Greenway in securing the construction of a competing railway that was to save the farmers of Manitoba, \$400,000 in the movement of a single year's crops. But "the best laid plans of mice and men go oft astray."

After delivering himself in this manner, in a two column article Jimmy declares he "sounds this note of warning." But should the people heed his sounds. He sounded two or more notes in the time of the Farmer's Union, and now he says though obeyed we have still naught but monopolist to fall back on, and the question is, is the one note more pregnant with common sense than the several notes were those days?

However, for Jimmy's information, we may ask him a couple of questions, the answers to which to be another note of alarm.

Is it business for a railway company to buy from a commercial point of view, to put a large amount of money into rolling stock to handle a large crop every third year in a few months, the stock to be rotting in the stock yards all the rest of the time?

When that is answered as it must be, in the negative may we not deem to ask on our benighted knees if there are not now more elevators in the country than there were in 1887, and if the erection of elevators where wheat is grown to store it till a reasonable time would not serve every purpose?

If he cannot tell us why it is we have not competition with competing railways, and virtually as he asserts no increased facilities for export through their agency, why it is he defends the Greenway port

in bleeding the provincial treasury for their construction. When that is answered he might tell the public why it is he has not a word to say against the iniquitous discrimination on freight, the railways, through the agency of the N. P. have given to Winnipeg.

The monitor for Selkirk postponed only last Thursday and has just returned home. He stayed to see the last of the Hudson Bay railway business, and has much to do with so satisfactory a conclusion. It is a pity he could not entitle himself to some extra indemnity in consideration of his extra services; but perhaps he finds recompense enough in the consciousness of having assisted so largely in getting for his province the aid which has at last placed this great enterprise on its feet, and which is so full of promise to all the people in it. The realization of the prospect he has helped to open out to us will be ample reward for all his sacrifices.

The foregoing from the Free Press is pretty good assurance Mr. Daly has done his duty in this particular at least at Ottawa. All of the North West members stuck to the railway with a tenacity that betokened success but Mr. Daly remained at the capital, at a great inconvenience to himself, until he saw the last stroke of the pen to the close of satisfactory arrangements. When Sir John saw the earnestness of the North West members his interest in the project was intensified, and he clung to it until the arrangements were completed. The terms are the Company get \$800,000 a year for 20 years, the same as the Regina and Long Lake road, for the first 320 miles they giving ample assurance on such aid they have ample arrangements made for capital to go on with the work.

A few years ago the Grit contingent of Manitoba also the Farmers Union were willing to tax the people \$10 a head to raise means for the road, subsequently they compelled the Local Government to commit the province to four and a half millions for the construction of the undertaking, and on taking office all this earnestness was cast to the winds and the best they could do in office was submit a resolution permitting Joseph Martin, for that is what "modernism" is now-a-days means, to guarantee the interest on \$1,000,000, if he thought proper. They could not even put up \$200,000 to finish the 40 miles graded and save the province a quarter of a million on hypothecated bonds. In the face of all this it remains for the Tory members of the North West at Ottawa, to put the scheme on a basis that gives every assurance of success. We will have more to say on this again.

## THE CITY'S STANDING.

As we intimate last week would be the case, there are some who are not satisfied with our statement of facts on the city's indebtedness. It is asserted we should give the assets as well as the liabilities. Had our idea been to give a full description of the city's standing, we should have done so. Our idea was only at the time to name the liabilities; but for the sake of satisfaction we now give the other side. Before doing so, however, we may say an honest statement of indebtedness can never do an injury, as any one intending to credit a corporation, or to sink money in one, invariably ascertains its standing before doing so. They do not jump into these matters in the dark. The first \$150,000 of debenture debt was for street improvements. It has as a matter of fact left us with excellent streets and sidewalks, but they are, of course, in no respect remunerative from a fiscal point of view. The next debt of \$70,000 was for good and court house. On a large portion of this we get 12% from the surrounding Judicial District; but we do not know how permanent the payments may be. If, however, we ever get it justice should compel the Local Government to assume the debt, as the debenture debt was voted by the people on the distinct understanding, the revenue would be permanent. The next \$224,000 was for registry office, hall, box tower etc. which are not remunerative though some of them were essential. The government since it induced the city to erect the registry office ought to assume the debt for same, as it and not the city got all the revenue of the past arising from its use. The next \$18,000 was for bridges and streets, very necessary but not revenue-producing. There is to our credit a considerable amount in sinking fund and it is much to be regretted the law does not allow the corporation to apply it to better account than a bank credit drawing a interest. Besides we have fire engines, cemetery site, mortgages etc. to the value of some \$15,000. But all these do not justify an unnecessary expenditure for a market site, under the circumstances.

We preferred a site for the market that would embrace the present school grounds merely because the price paid for these would save the people an equal debt on the purchase of new grounds. If, however, that site is ignored and the locality between 7th and 8th sts. can be got for a much smaller sum than that between 8th and 9th, south of Princess then by all means take the eastern site. It is the question of saving we are after so long as the locality is a reasonably convenient one.

Above all, however, we would recommend that no further steps be taken with the City Hall until the Water supply of the city is settled. We believe a good supply can be got at a reasonable expenditure; but belief should not be dependent on absolute certainty should be at hand on this all important question before further liability is undertaken.

We may not see these public questions as others see them, which may be our misfortune; but none the less we have naught but the city's welfare at heart, and many who at present see differently from us may in the future be led to the same conclusion. It has often in our journalistic experience, been our misfortune to take the side of the minority for eventual success and we do not hesitate to repeat past experience to the same ultimate end.

## THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of Norfolk was held at McCreary on Monday last for the election of officers, about 75 members being present. M. Collins, president in the chair, opened proceedings with a short address, after which the minutes of the previous meeting and the secretary's report were read and adopted.

The meeting proceeded to elect the following officers: M. Collins, president; A. Pickering, of Austin, 1st vice-president; John McDonald, 2nd vice-president; Thos. Huckell, secretary-treasurer. An executive committee of seven and a committee of three in each district were duly elected.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously: Several members speaking to the motion, all condemning the present Government for their breach of faith on the Hudson Bay railway question, and their action in making the educational system of this province a mere party machine. Moved by A. Pickering, Austin, seconded by W. Bridgman, Montrose, that whereas the Provincial Government were desirous of assisting the construction of the Hudson Bay railway, and in 1882 pledged the provincial credit to the amount of \$1,500,000 for that purpose, the amount named being earnestly advocated by the present Government, then in opposition, that the action of the Government by their not carrying out their pledges made while in opposition and their apparent efforts to thwart the scheme by refusing a reasonable aid which they know is indispensable for the completion of the enterprise, have thereby prevented the present construction.

It is resolved, that this meeting do place on record its belief in the necessity of a railway to the Hudson Bay and of its immediate construction, and that the Provincial Government, the Dominion Government for the interest they are now taking to assist the enterprise and their entire disapproval of the Local Government in the breach of faith in its refusal to assist to the fullest possible extent the early completion of the same.

Moved by John McDonald, Montrose, seconded by J. P. Curran, that, whereas the present Government have, by legislation passed at the last session, practically placed the educational system of the province under government control, which means virtually political control, through the medium of a minister of education and an advisory board, the majority of which board is appointed by the executive.

And, whereas, the Association view with alarm the introduction of party lines into the educational system of Manitoba and desire as an association to express its disapproval and condemnation of such action. Be it resolved that the Association hereby emphatically disapprove the principles embodied in the recent legislation so far as the same tends to make the educational interests of our young subject to political influences.

## CRICKET.

The Manitoba Cricket team opened their eastern tour with the Toronto Cricketers on Monday morning at eleven o'clock. There was a large and fashionable audience present.

The Manitobans won the toss and went first to bat. They were retired from their first innings with 90 runs to their credit. The Torontonians then went in and were disposed of for 72, the bowling of Barnum and Jukes being very effective. The Manitobans then took their second innings, and when the session was pulled at 6.15, had made 77 runs with eight wickets down, Smith and Rokeby at bat.

Following are the respective scores made by the Manitobans:

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Pres. .... 50	18
Holmes .... 8	0
Tuckwell .... 23	0
Cameron .... 1	0
Rokeby .... 1	Not out. 18
Campbell .... 9	0
Smith .... 0	0
Jukes .... 5	0
Drayson .... 2	6
Manitoba .... 2	1
Extras .... 4	
Total .... 150	

The match will be resumed tomorrow at 11 o'clock. An excellent lunch was provided on the grounds by the Toronto Cricketers club. Tonight a dinner was given the visitors by the Toronto club at the yacht club house on the island. The boys are in good form.

The figures of the second inning of the Manitobans do not tally with the individual scores made, but the total (70 for 8 wickets) has been corroborated by a couple of private telegrams.

Greenfield vs. Qu'Appelle.

The return match was played at Greenfield on Thursday, June 26th, and resulted after a very well contested match in a victory for Qu'Appelle by six wickets. In the evening a most successful concert was held in the Agricultural hall. Several of the visiting team assisting in the vocal efforts.

## WHEN AND WHOM TO MARRY.

Notes That Have Been Tried and Seldom Found Wanting.

Whom to marry and when to marry are grave questions that confront many people who have not come to feel that marriage is a lottery.

Hence arises questions like the following: 1. How can I tell when I love? 2. Can I afford to marry, if poor? 3. What sort of a person will I be happy with?

4. Will I always be loved? 5. Will I always love? 6. Will I ever see anybody whom I will love more?

7. Shall I marry young or shall I wait until I am mature? 8. Should a man marry a widow? 9. Should a girl marry a widower?

10. Is it wise to marry if one is loved? 11. Is there love at first sight? 12. What is love at first sight? And many others.

Yes who are married can best answer many of these questions. Only one who has made experiments in marriage in all its phases could singly answer all of them. And not unlike the result of such experiment would give anything but edifying.

I am before prepared only to give the result of my own venture in the matrimonial boat as a guide, completing the latter by giving the results of other men's and women's ventures, as far as I can get.

Probably the first approach of that tender feeling known as love is felt when a red cheek seems to the average boy lovely as a peach, and he respects the person who has a big blue eye strikes him as prettier than any he has seen in the picture book. Another bought him for a Christmas present, and he thinks that he might have this living picture book near by to look at when he is lonely.

Now, she with the red cheek or she with the big blue eye may one across the aisle in the little school-room a bright little fellow whose clothes fit as a glove and look as pretty as those on the doll she takes delight in fondling at home.

For a doll is the first object outside the immediate household for which your little daughter shows any affection. The doll is her mate. To win her favor one must conform to that model.

Its shape, the color of its hair and eyes, its clothing speak to her in language mystic and full of meaning. To her it is the symbol of mother's care, first love, wisely devoted and perhaps the invention of those sweet flatteries that in after years may turn some poor fellow's head.

The influence of the doll is never lost; it survives through life. Behind it is all the desire of possessing something to respond to the feeling, and rather than take anything we so frequently take we do not satisfy our desires.

And as our impression of the doll is true or false, so will position of the heart or sorrow, and when the question arises, whom will I marry and whom should I marry, we should require into our consideration the doll we have just what a partner we want.

The question should never be put: "What is the best of the two?" but rather, "What is the best of the two?" and whether partner should be of different complexion. An investigation on the complex hypothesis might prove embarrassing, but would, I fear, bring us back to where we started.

But to my answers: 1. You are in love when you absolutely desire the object of your affection. 2. A poor person can afford to marry if marriage will increase the possibilities of escape from poverty.

3. You will be happy with the one whose tastes, education and moral views are similar to your own. 4. You always will be loved if you observe the taboos and do not lose sight of the fact that:

Still in mutual sufficiency: The secret of true living: Love scarce is love that does not know The sweetness of forgiving.

5. You always will love if you realize that absence is the only medicine for conscience, and that perfect happiness in the world is but the shadow of a dream. 6. You will see somebody whom you will love more when your own duty becomes blinding, which will only happen in case you have not observed the first rule laid down.

7. Marry young if your nature has developed. Rather than marry when undeveloped never marry at all. 8. Marry a widow if you are sure you had down previously.

9. Same as No. 8. 10. Always marry if you (1) are, but do not consider fancy and infatuation with the whole position.

11 and 12. There is a love at first sight, but it is simply a quick and mutual apprehension of similarity in taste, education, and moral views. (Boston Globe.)

## Three American Beauties.

Of late years the three most noted American beauties that have adorned European society have been Miss Chamberlain, of Cleveland; Miss Adele Grant, of New York; and Miss Mattie Mitchell, of Oregon, the daughter of the United States Senator of that State. Miss Grant, the youngest, Mrs. Bayler, of London, is peculiarly graceful and possesses the sweetest of voices and the most winning of manners. Her soft hand eyes, tall, taper figure and delicate features make up a most fascinating ensemble. Her debut in European society was made during a summer sojourn at the baths at Homburg, and she was afterwards the star of more than one London season. Miss Grant, who is usually the guest of the Baroness Von Hofmann, Miss Mitchell is the most perfectly beautiful of all the American beauties who in the last few years have created a sensation in European society. Her lustrous dark eyes, exquisite features and camel-hair complexion, joined to a neck and shoulders of a rare perfection, compose an image of delicate and dainty loveliness that is not to be surpassed. She is one of the few women I have ever seen whose charms were independent of any aid from dress.

## How To Choose Kid Gloves.

The durability of kid gloves depends on how they are put on the first time. If you want a kid glove to fit you it lessens and with judgment, and put it on slowly, taking care to fit every part. It is better not to use a stretch. The expansion should be made by the hand, so as to secure a perfect fit at every point. Gloves of the proper size need no stretch. Choose gloves the fingers of which correspond with your own in length. Work in the fingers first, then the thumb, and finally smooth them down until they fit every part. A glove that fits well comes down easily. If it should do so it would be a stretch. It is better to have a glove that is a little too small than one that is too large. When fingers are so small as to need the stretch the body of the glove is stretched out in drawing over the hand. Dry Goods Chronicle.

## OPENING OF

## SPRING &amp; SUMMER

## CAMPAIGN,

-AT-

## PAISLEY &amp; MORTON'S

McDIARMID'S BLOCK,

BRANDON, MAN.

With Piles of NEW GOODS, at Prices so Low that Customers forget the hard times, a little money buys lots of Goods at our Store.

NEW DRESS GOODS, in Latest Styles, and New Trimmings to match.

SATEENS, CHAMBRAYS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, SEER-SUCKERS and PRINTS, in great variety.

WHITE COTTONS, LAWNS, MUSLINS, EMBROIDERS and NEW POINT LACES.

Art and other Muslins for Window Drapes.

## IN READY-MADE CLOTHING

We are offering MEN'S SUITS as Low as \$5.50, Great Value. BOYS' SUITS from \$2.00 and upwards. Men's Spring OVERCOATS, fine assortment.

NEW TIES, NEW SHIRTS, NEW COLLARS.

A Grand Display in HATS in Latest Styles and Color for Ladies, Gents' and Boys'. Soft Crushed HATS, Stiff HATS. The English Unbreakable HATS, at all prices. With complete Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Samples and price lists mailed on application.

Customers in the City, who may not find it convenient to do their Shopping in person when desired, be waited upon at their homes with a complete set of Samples.

As this is the Close of our first Season in the New Store, we take this opportunity of thanking our friends for their kind and liberal Patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same, and promise that every effort on our part, shall be made to please.

## Paisley &amp; Morton

## Maywood Bros.

## Cartage &amp; Transfer Co.

All Kinds of Draying done with Dispatch and at Bottom Prices.

## Drays to Meet all Trains.

By the Season or by the Pound at a large or very large stock. We invite you to call on us and keep Cool.

## WOOD

Of the best quality arriving daily by both the C. P. R. and N. P. We must sell as we have several hundred cords now being shipped.

## SPECIAL RATES BY CAR AND HALF CAR LOADS.

## SPRUCE SLABS!

At Lowest Possible rates. Make good summer fuel.

## COAL

Always on hand.

## FUEL AND DELIVERED FREE

## GIVE US A CALL.

## FOUND.

A bunch of keys with shell extractor and a small mirror. Owner can have same by calling at the Mail office and paying for this Ad.

## PIANO TUNING

For the tuning and Organ repairing. Orders left with Messrs. Wilson & Smith at the Brandon House will be promptly attended to in the next few days.

## BRANDON HOUSE.

## RE-OPENED.

Good Board and Lodging, comfortable and economical, suitable in connection with the business. The house is now open for the season.

April 14, 1890.

R. Wilson, Prop.

## Come to Stay!

## THE SYLVESTER BRO.

## MFG. CO.,

OF LINDSAY, ONTARIO.

11 AVE. opened out Warehouses on the 11th Street, in Building formerly occupied by Colborne Manufacturing Co. in the Town of BRANDON, and purpose keeping in Stock a Full Outfit of

## FARM IMPLEMENTS

## MACHINERY,

Hamilton's Waggon and Buggies.

THEIR

## NEW STEEL BINDER

Is a marvel of excellence, and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction.

Those placed in the field last season in Manitoba proved themselves to be the best in the market.

Farmers would find it to their advantage to place their orders for one of these superior Machines at once, as only a limited quantity will be placed on the market this season.

We will also keep in stock a Full Line of the AMERICAN JOHN DEERE PLOWS, and Repairs for same.

We would respectfully ask you to call and examine our Implements before placing your order elsewhere.

## CLEGG &amp; MANEER,

LOCAL AGENTS,

## BRANDON

Call at

## CHANEY'S,

The

Sixth Street Grocer

FOR

Crosse & Blackwell's

Mixed Pickles

White Onions,

Ginkins,

Pickled Walnuts,

Chow Chow,

Piccadilly,

Cap, White's Oriental

Pickles,

Moquecheta,

Essence Anchovy,

French Capers,

Cumri Powders.

## Allen M. Chaney

Sixth Street.

## Bee Hive

## Grocery.

BRANDON PLANING MILL.

J.W. BLASDELL,

PROPRIETOR.

Doors, Frames, Mouldings, all Kinds

Mill Work

At Wholesale and Retail.

CHURCH WOTK A

SPECIALTY.

Tanks made on

Short Notice.

rite for Estimates Before

Placing Your Order.

J. W. BLASDELL,

Brandon, Man.



## SOURIS.

On Thursday evening, 27th inst., Court Glenwood No. 221, C.O.F., held a special meeting at their hall, Souris, for the purpose of presenting an address and testimony to Bro. Richard B. Kirchhoff, their late V.C.R. before his departure to California. After the transaction of some routine business, the R.C. Bro. Adolph on behalf of Court Glenwood No. 221, presented the guest of the evening with a beautiful pair of carvers and address. Bro. Kirchhoff responded in his usual happy manner wishing the court every success, after which refreshments were handed round and the evening was spent most enjoyably in singing, reciting, etc. Court Glenwood has only been established for five months, but already boasts of 28 members and is in a most flourishing condition financially and otherwise. Bro. J. Young, C.R., deserves great praise for the interest he has displayed in the affairs of the court, being, however, ably seconded by an efficient staff of officers.

## DOUGLAS.

Dominion Day was celebrated here with great pomp and show. The crowd was very large considering the size of the place and all the games were off remarkably well. Base ball caused the greatest excitement and a few hand battles were fought for the prizes, namely silver cup given by Mr. Thos. Greenwood and a silver medal by Messrs. Leeson and Baker.

The competing teams were: Montrose, Glen Souris, Fernouts, Invincibles and Douglas. Montrose and the Invincibles were the most successful and had to saw off on the final, but owing to rain they didn't finish the game, having to quit at the end of the fourth innings with the former far in the lead. The cup and medal were given to these two teams for the time being, under provision that they must be played for again on the same grounds at the Methodist picnic, which will take place before long.

We noticed Brandon was well represented several of its citizens taking lots of cash when they came, but a little less when they returned, you know their team was knocked out by the Invincibles in the second round.

The receipts of the day, which went in aid of the Presbyterian church, amounted to something over \$400. The church was the congregation should feel justly proud over so large a sum, and should do all they possibly can to make the Methodist picnic as great a success. We will give full particulars in next issue.

## LIGHTNING NEAR VIRDEN.

FATHER RYAN KNOCKED SENSELESS BY LIGHTNING—THREE HORSES KILLED—A DOG BURNED—SHORT.

VIRDEN, June 28. On the 18th inst. Mr. Ryan, who resides four miles west of Virden, was strangely dealt with by lightning. During a thunderstorm he was going from the store to his house, an iron shovel in his hand when a flash of lightning paralyzed him, knocked the shovel out of his hand, burst a hole through the floor, and set fire to a post in the cellar. Mr. Ryan soon recovered. He picked up the shovel, which was burning hot, and he was obliged to drop it. He succeeded in getting the fire out, and saving the building. He cannot remember having heard the thunder at all, although it was a most deafening clap. On the same day three horses grouped together on Mr. Forke's ranch were struck by lightning and instantly killed. The lightning bolt struck the earth on the farm of J. C. Thompson, making three large holes in the ground. Mr. Thompson's son had a narrow escape.

On Saturday last an interesting event occurred in the town, being the marriage of Miss Robina Cobb, daughter of John Cobb, to Mr. W. C. Wynn. The wedding was performed by Rev. Mr. Ireland at the residence of the bride's father. The bride was supported by her sister, Florence, and Mr. John English aided the groom through the ordeal. The presents were numerous, valuable and useful. After divine service the wedding supper the happy pair took the train for the west, whether they have gone "to grow up with the country."

A strange and very uncanny scene occurred on the streets to-day. A man under the influence of John Barleycorn picked up an indignant dog and taking the dog's lip between his teeth held him up for some minutes, the poor dog crying in a most pitiful manner. It was a most barbarous act and thoroughly disgusting.

The picnic season has set in with a vim. On Thursday a party of forty picnicked on Oak Lake and were so pleased with their outing that they tented out two days and a night. They speak very highly of the beautiful scenery of the island and the lake, and also of the kindness of the residents.

Winnipeg had better take the census on the 12th, as from present appearances every orange, purple, blue, scarlet and black laddie and their sweethearts will be there to honor the memory of the great and good King William.

We have been blessed with copious showers of warm rain during the week and the growth of the crops is something phenomenal.

Messrs. Ogilvie shipped fifteen cars of wheat from their elevator here to the east this week.

## LECTURES ON DAIRY PRACTICE.

The following is the programme as provisionally arranged for Prof. Robertson's meetings in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia: Winnipeg, Aug. 13; Brandon, Aug. 15; Glenwood, Aug. 16; Brandon, Aug. 19; Portage la Prairie, Aug. 20; Minneapolis or some other point on the M. & N. W. railway, Aug. 21; Moose Jaw, Aug. 25; Broadview, Aug. 26; Winkley, Aug. 27; Indian Head, Aug. 28; Regina, Aug. 29 and 30; Medicine Hat, Sept. 2; Calgary, Sept. 3; Bonifield, Sept. 4; Kamsel, P.C. Sept. 5; Agassiz, Sept. 10; New Westminster, Sept. 11; Victoria, Sept. 13; Nanaimo, not fixed. At all these points on the dates named Prof. Robertson will lecture on dairy practice.

## WORTH TRYING.

Do not be discouraged because other remedies have failed you. Mr. Hugh Ryan says: "For cold in the head and throat, Nasal Salin is the best remedy I ever tried, and I have tried many."

## WHAR'S MY NIGGER?

A Gambling Story of the Good Old Ante-Bellum Days.

In the month of January, 1860, in going down the big river from Vicksburg to New Orleans, I happened to strike a boat on which were half a dozen professional gamblers, says a New York Sun writer. There was a large number of other passengers and a game was going on in the cabin night and day. I happened to fall in with two young men at the start and incidentally learned that they had been off on a speculation which turned out disastrously and were returning home so close to dead broke that they could only raise \$20 between them. On the second night one of them came into the game with his money and in the course of an hour won \$700. Then luck shifted and he was cleaned out. As his last dollar went the banker inquired:

"Have you any thing to raise a stake on?"

"Yes. What's my nigger?" was the reply.

"Yes, Mars John," answered a voice, and a "young and likely," as it used to be termed, negro boy about twenty years old entered the cabin and bowed very humbly.

"What nigger is he worth \$100 in gold," said the young man. "How much will you put against him?"

"Twelve hundred,"

"Done!"

In just forty minutes the last dollar was gone, luck and trickery being too many for the young fellow, and as he rose up the "banker" called out:

"Luck seems to hate some folks. What's my nigger?"

No one could answer, but a search for him was at once instituted. Three or four men looked high and low, but he could not be found, and it was finally concluded that he had gone overboard.

There was a great deal of "crossing around," but it didn't help matters any, and finally turned in for the night.

When I went to my state-room I found the wash-bowl full of black water, and a strange coat and hat on the floor. I was wondering over these things when one of the young men came in—the one who had not played.

"I came to remove these things," he explained. "I got into your room by mistake, you see."

"But what does it mean?"

"It means that I am the 'nigger' who was put against the \$100 and lost."

"What an idea!"

"Yes, we ought to have made \$1,000 apiece, but it was no go. Hope you'll excuse my intrusion and keep mum."

And all the rest of the way down to New Orleans the passengers mourned the death of that "likely nigger," and wondered how he went right down and died by inches.

## AN ECONOMICAL WIFE.

The Affectionate Way in Which She Cheered Her Dying Husband.

Mrs. W. was a practical soul, and she came of a family which thought all the country side was renowned as being "near." In other words, says the St. Paul Globe, she came of a race of people who were the reverse of generous, and in herself she was, it may be added, the flower of their qualities. She had an excellent husband, but he was stricken down with typhoid pneumonia, and one morning the physician in charge announced to the weeping wife that he could live only a few hours at most. In her way Mrs. W. was fond of her husband, and she was greatly affected by the verdict which announced her approaching separation from him. The scene between her and her husband was affecting in the extreme, and the nurse, who was present in the background, was moved to tears by the agonized fervor of Mrs. W.'s grief.

"George," the weeping wife said at last, "what clothes do you want to have on when—when—"

Fears choked her utterance, and her husband, fully murmured that it did not matter to him any more how he was arrayed.

"Then you won't mind, dearest," she said, between her sobs, "if we put on your old pants? The new ones haven't been worn but once, and we can send them back to the tailor, and no one will notice what sort of pants you have on in the coffin—coffin."

Dear George was too far gone either to care what trousers were used for the arraying of his remains for the tomb or to appreciate the perfection of his wife's economy. He simply moaned and gave up the ghost, leaving his wife free to practice any economical device which should occur to her frugal mind in the arrangements which followed in doleful sequence.

"WITHOUT A TICKET."

A Passenger Proves Himself Able to Travel Free of Expense.

The other day on a certain railway a man got into one of the cars, says the New York Ledger, and presently began talking to a fellow-passenger. After a time he asked the gentleman whether he had heard the story about how a man traveled without a ticket.

The gentleman said he had not, so the man asked him to lend him his ticket, that he might show him how it was done, and began fiddling about with it, but pretended that the story had suddenly slipped out of his head, but that he would be sure to remember it soon.

After a time the train got near New York, and as the man still could not remember the story, he returned the gentleman his ticket (after tearing a bit off it) and started for the door. This struck the gentleman as being very curious, and so he watched the man. When he was reached by the conductor and asked for his ticket, he said he had given it up but the conductor denied it, and after a deal of altercation the man pulled some silver out of his pocket and was about to pay his fare, when he suddenly said—producing a small piece of a ticket—that he could prove that he had given up his ticket, because he remembered playing with it in the train and tearing off a small piece, and that if the conductor looked he would find a ticket with a piece torn off. On looking, the conductor found a ticket with a piece torn off, and, of course, accepted the man's statement.

## WOMAN'S ENTERPRISE.

How Many Ladies Make a Living for Themselves.

A Large Business Built Up in the Making of Mince-Meat and Plum Pudding—Home-Made Bread an Article Always in Demand.

The hosts of women who flock to the cities without employment or the definite promise of positions, hoping to achieve at once fame and fortune in the busy whirl, should take warning by the almost hopeless struggle of thousands of their predecessors, says the New York Mail and Express, and look for example rather to such instances of success at home as are afforded by workers like Mrs. Thomas S. Taylor, of Plainfield, N. J., who has built up a large business in the making of mince-meat and plum puddings. The details of Mrs. Taylor's success are not commonly known. She is a daughter-in-law of the popular Dr. Taylor, late of Grace Church, and as in the case of so many women there was a family home but not sufficient income. Her next-door neighbor was the late Mrs. Helen Nitch, better known by her nom de plume of "Catherine Owen," who gave her the sensible advice that she put her culinary skill to some account in money making.

"I'll give you a famous plum-pudding recipe," said Mrs. Nitch, "and you have your own mince-meat formula; the market, if the things are good, won't be long in appearing."

Mrs. Taylor went among her old friends in Grace parish explaining her project. The holidays were coming, and she took \$40 worth of orders as a result of her first day's expedition. All days, of course, were not so prosperous, but among the neighbors and townspeople her wares grew in demand. By and by the Plainfield grocer began to keep them, and now there are several groceries in New York where they are also on sale. Mrs. Taylor has as much as she can attend to, and all without the necessity of leaving her home.

Often it needs but the courage to try, and results are won in some similar field. The women all over the country who are asking themselves almost hopelessly, "What can I do that will not take me away from my little ones?" might take courage if they knew of the efforts of other home workers whose successes are real if not large or spectacular enough to receive much public mention. Here is an instance which has come under my notice in Brooklyn.

A woman, much of whose time is occupied in the care of a number of children, was looking about in quest of something that might bring in money.

A neighbor urged her to make bread, her loaves being famous in the locality with which she had her sweetest and lightness, to add a syllable to a phrase. This neighbor agreed to take a loaf every day, and three or four other families were found ready to enter into the arrangement. With a market for perhaps half a dozen loaves assured, the experiment was quickly under way, with no very sanguine expectations of success, but in default of any better plan.

This was about eight or ten months ago, and without any very strenuous efforts to push the business, it has grown to about the limits prescribed by the plucky baker's time and the capacities of an ordinary range oven.

Twenty-five loaves is about the average daily baking, and sometimes these are too few to supply the demand. The bread is mixed in several batches, and the oven is kept hot until all are out of the way. Two sizes of loaves are supplied, selling at six and ten cents respectively. The baker is obliged to keep the loaf of standard measure, according to the usual custom at bakeries.

Monday has proved the poorest day in the week for bread selling, but good sales are to be counted on for Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The average profit is about four dollars per week, clear. No fortune certainly, but there are thousands of women whose skies would be brighter if they could see a way to add that amount regularly to their incomes.

Two other young married women make candies for sale in a country village. They began during the holiday season, and they found it was easier matter to get their wares placed on sale in the village drug store. They asked sixty cents a pound, but the candy shrank materially in weight through evaporation if not disposed of immediately, and they had not learned the art of making it as tempting to the eye as to the palate. But they received the experiment, packing their sweets now as dainty as heart could desire—in small fancy boxes holding perhaps half a pound. Each box sells for twenty-five cents, and the candy is made only to order. There have been far more orders than they could fill.

One woman in Brooklyn, assisted by a half-grown daughter, picks vegetables for sale and puts up preserves. She does a very good business. Another woman has a very practical idea. Many housewives thoroughly appreciate soup, but are deterred from having it on their tables because they think that to make soup stock is very tedious and time-consuming. This woman buys beef bones, boils them down, bottles and seals the stock and offers it for sale. She finds a good market among neighboring families.

By Cable Up the Jungfrau.

French engineers are planning for an attack upon that hitherto virgin peak of the Alps, the Jungfrau. They propose to continue the present line of railroad from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen as far as Stockli, at the foot of the Jungfrau, and thence to mount up by a series of slanting cable roads, forming a zigzag, to a height of some twelve thousand feet, landing nearly at the summit of the mountain, where there will be a hotel for the excursionists who are expected to make the trip by thousands daily. There will have to be five steps to the great staircase, and a separate railroad for each step, making five changes of cars necessary to reach the summit.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

REPORT ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE RICH DITCH—WILL TAKE TWENTY YEARS TO COMPLETE IT.

PARIS, June 27. The committee which was sent to Panama to investigate the condition of the canal has made a further report on the prospects of the enterprise. The committee says that the construction of the canal at the calculated level would occupy 20 years and cost 1,737,000,000 francs. In the opinion of the committee the work could only be completed on the basis of an international agreement or a syndicate of the states interested.

TORONTO, June 28.—Cigar importers of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and other ports in the Dominion are in a high state of excitement over recent exposures in connection with the doings of a firm in this city whereby, to say the least, Canadian smokers of cigars have been grossly imposed upon. Paragraphs which have appeared in city papers give but a faint idea of the extent of the fraud, for it can be called by no other name. The inland revenue office of Toronto is also deeply interested in the matter, so is the importing firm of Nerlich & Co., of 53 Front street west, so are the users of imported cigars. The firm is composed as follows: Chas. Doherty, ex-license commissioner of the Ontario government; Herman Nerlich, Henry Nerlich. The latter member of the firm lives in Germany, Herman and Mr. Doherty carrying on the business of the firm in this city. About the first of June the startling information was reported to both the customs and inland revenue that quantities of domestic cigars packed in boxes which bore the "N" labels of Havana makers and import tax stamps of that country were being offered for sale. The discovery was made at St. Catharines by a representative of a Montreal firm, and he at once communicated with the inland revenue officers in that city, who seized all such goods that they could lay their hands on. Other seizures followed in Toronto and others are yet to come in Guelph. In all about 5,000 such cigars have been seized, but there is no telling at present how many more are in the market. So far the authorities seem to be under the impression that the only parties to blame are Nerlich & Co., and that innocent dealers who purchased the spurious cigars and the men who smoked them are only sufferers. There is a widespread opinion abroad that there is to be a very sweeping investigation into the whole affair, and it is urgently demanded by importers of the country.

## THE MARKETS.

The merchants are paying for—  
Butter, 15  
Eggs, 15  
Potatoes, 15  
Rhubarb, 15  
Pork, 15  
Beef, average per head, \$8.50  
Mutton, live, 15

The selling prices are as follows:  
Flour, 2.75 to 3.00  
Shorts per ton, \$16.00  
Bran, 15.00  
Rolled hay, 18.00  
Wheat, 90  
Oats, 80  
Rabbits, 100 up to 100 up to Cliffe's Book store.

J. H. Hartney came in from Souris on Tuesday's express. He reports business good.

## ENTIRE REVOLUTION

OF—

MEDICINE.

Dr. J. E. Jordan's Hystogenetic System

These medicines contain no poison. They supply what the diseased glands of the body all to supply and rebuild the diseased cells and tissues. This system cures 32 kinds of medicine which cover almost all forms of disease, chronic or acute.

There has never been a medicine introduced to the public yet that has excited so much interest in so short a time.

Call or write, no matter what your trouble is, describing very fully all symptoms and past history of disease. Cases hitherto pronounced incurable have been cured. All information and 250 page book explaining the system free.

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—AND—

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IN, COPPER GALVANIZED IRON WARE.

Roofing Eave Troughing, Hot Air Furnaces. Have on hand Standard Fire King heat Steel Roofing and Siding.

NORTH SIDE ROSSER AVENUE,

BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH STREETS,

BRANDON.

THE LOGS ARE COMING.

J. A. CHRISTIE'S MILLS.

Now Running Full Time.

IN YOUR ORDER

J. A. Christie,

BRANDON.



## The Congressional Library.

There are several valuable collections of books in the library that have been bought by congress at various times. In 1867 congress purchased for \$100,000 the collection of rare historical books and pamphlets, files of newspapers, maps, engravings, etc., accumulated by Peter Force, of Washington, during thirty years of antiquarian research. The Force collection now forms a very valuable department of the library of congress. The collection of books relating to the history and topography of America is unsurpassed. Among the rare works are two great folios, written on vellum, with numerous illuminations by hand, executed with the utmost care in the Thirteenth century; a constitution of Pope Clement V. of Rome, 1467, by Peter Schoedier at Mentz; a copy of Eliot's Indian Bible; 300 early atlases and maps, some unpublished, of the American continent; a large number of incunabula, or books printed during the infancy of the art, by the most distinguished early printers, representing every year from 1467 to 1590, and forty-eight folio volumes of historical autographs of great rarity and interest.

## A King's Flair.

One night shortly before the taking of Mallesia, while d'Aubigne, as was apparently his custom, was sleeping with M. de la Force in a room opening out of Henry's bedroom, he said to his companion, "La Force, our master is a skinflint and the most ungrateful man on the face of the earth." La Force, who was half asleep, did not hear, and muttered, "What do you say, d'Aubigne?" upon which the king, who was noted for his quickness of hearing, quietly said, "He says I am a skinflint and the most ungrateful man on the face of the earth." "D'Aubigne felt rather sheepish, but Henry was not in the least annoyed. The story is unfortunately not quite authentic, for it is only given in the notes of the early editions of the memoirs and does not appear in the manuscript. But in his history d'Aubigne relates a similar story in which when his fellow did not hear his remark, the king chimed in with "How deaf you are; don't you hear that he says I want to marry my sister to several brothers-in-law at once?" "Go to sleep," coolly replied d'Aubigne, "we have plenty more things to say about you."—Macmillan's Magazine.

## The Curiosity of Women.

Some time ago there appeared in a local paper an item to the effect that if a woman saw a paragraph cut from a newspaper in her house she would not rest until she procured another paper to see what had been cut out. A young married man, egged on by his brother, cut out the paragraph referred to, and he had the satisfaction of seeing his wife hustle for another copy of the same edition. That is woman's curiosity. If any man cuts out this paragraph and gives his wife the paper she will certainly go to the nearest news stand and buy another copy to see what the scissors have done.—Chicago Herald.

## Copper Kettle Bad.

Cider is turned into vinegar upon exposure to the air, by the oxygen gas in the air, which unites with, or oxidizes the alcohol, changing it into acetic acid, of which vinegar is only a weak solution. Pickles are colored green by boiling in a copper kettle, because the vinegar unites with the copper, forming a green colored salt, similar to verdigris. As this coloring matter is unwholesome and poisonous, the practice is not one to be recommended.—Aceton Budget.

## A Postal Box.

A patent postal pillar box of an ingenious character has been exhibited at the Athenaeum club, Melbourne. The box is octagonal in shape and stands seven feet in height, having a diameter of about two feet, and it has three divisions. The top one contains a series of compartments, in which there are police and fire alarms, the former being communicated with by means of a telephone, while the fire brigade is apprised of an outbreak of fire in the locality by the pressure of an electric button. The central division, which is the largest, is devoted to the reception of letters and newspapers, the ordinary slot or opening through which the letters are placed being covered with a wire comb, to prevent the letters being extracted by the insertion of thin sticks or pieces of wire.

The letters fall into an iron box which is fastened on to the door, and when it is desired to clear the box all that the postman has to do is to touch a spring, which causes the bottom of the box to fall, and this allows the letters to drop into the open bag underneath. There is a dial immediately above the door denoting the times at which the box is cleared, and on the door being closed the hand on the dial indicates at what time the next clearance will take place. The bottom division is reserved for the batteries used in connection with the police telephone fire alarms, and on top of the roof an electric lamp is attached.—Chicago Herald.

## Nickel Mining.

The nickel industry of the world is a most peculiar one. It has only been about sixty years since it first came into use as a mineral, though it has been known to Japan and the eastern nations for centuries. There are nickel mines in France, Germany and Wales, in Pennsylvania, Nevada and Oregon. Nickel is not, as is generally supposed, a mineral that is mined like silver and then smelted and reduced from an ore. It is a chemical element which is extracted from arsenides, cobalts and sulphides. The yield from these substances as found in France and Wales is only about 2 per cent. nickel, but the yield of some mines in Nevada, not yet developed, is fully 50 per cent. of pure nickel.

About thirty years ago there was discovered in New Caledonia, a French penal colony, a wonderfully rich deposit of nickel. A French company was immediately formed, and this company today almost controls the trade in this country. It also almost controls the nickel trade of the world, and it has frequently declared its intention to rule every other nickel manufacturer and run them perpetually out of the business.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

## CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD HOW CURED



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Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, loss of smell, foul breath, hoarseness and sneezing, cough, general feeling of debility, and it is not until the cause of these troubles is removed, that Catarrh, and should last to time in producing a host of Nervous Diseases. Be warned in time neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption, insanity, Stomach, Bowel and other diseases, or will be sent post paid, on receipt of 75c (75 cents and 75c) by enclosing

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## Burdock Blood Bitters

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All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

## SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure salt rheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

## DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B. B. B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

## SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

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Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the first bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

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TONIC ELIXIR. This agreeable yet potent purgative is especially adapted for the relief and cure of all disorders attended with a low or torpid state of the system, and usually accompanied by Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Stomach Disturbance, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from fevers, colds, influenza, and all cases where a purgative is required. It is a refreshing and invigorating tonic, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities. Found in all druggists' and chemists' shops. Price 25c per bottle. 50c for six bottles.

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